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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be hot, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

6, Number 1751

AMMAN, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1981 — DUL QAI DA 8, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

announces arrests

Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Anwar Sadat, to parliament his 1,100 political today accused both Christians of sectarian strife in his charging-up (the s) by Muslims and Christians... this religious strife," said s he began a rambli- before the People's and the Consultative t the parliament e said some persons ited simple dif- between people to clashes in which he rous had died in Hamra slum last y. The government s said the speech, continuing late old announce a set onary decisions... political life and ills of an alleged nd the sectarian

explains viet soldier light

Sept. 5 (R) — A grant officer taken rting South Africa's ke into Angola was e the body of his ed when South es attacked their rnalists were told her Soviet woman Soviet lieutenant- among those an attack. Brig. Ben al projects officer n African defence ews conference in South Africa the capture of the r on Tuesday. He ramed as Nikolai h Pestrosov, 36, id Sgt. Major Pes- wife and a number ustians were in the vehicle to escape uth Angolan town efore it was taken rican forces. The r attacked by the ricans and the r, who escaped later found by the wife and was taken said.

opposition sentences

Sept. 5 (R) — pposition Socialist day that 190 party id leaders of its union have been o prison terms for e in a general strike use 20. The strike t against food price troduced by the t at the end of May, ff riots in Casab- s party and union including the neral of the Con- Democratic du DT), Noubir Al still awaiting trial.

refused at ler museum

JERUSALEM, - Police defused a scovered near the r Museum in islem this morn- spokesman said.

care Algiers

DE MAJORCA, 5 (A.P.) — An Air rrying 165 pas- n Paris to Algiers rgency landing on sh Mediterranean rorca today after a threat that a bomb the plane, the news ropa 'Press' said, d no bomb after a he passengers were to another Air ne to continue the e Algerian capital, said.



Syrian peacekeeping forces mount massive security operation in the Barbir area of Beirut after the Friday ambush which killed French Ambassador Louis Delamare (A.P. wirephoto)

Beirut has few definite clues who killed Louis Delamare

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (Agencies) — Security sources said today they had few definite clues to help them in the hunt for the killers of French Ambassador Louis Delamare. The government has ordered a full-scale investigation following the shooting in Beirut yesterday.

The leftist Beirut newspaper As Safir said today a previously unknown group called the Lebanese Red Brigades had claimed responsibility for the assassination.

An anonymous telephone caller had warned all countries which support Israel that their ambassadors, diplomats and businessmen round the world would be in danger unless they altered their policy, As Safir said.

Police said they were investigating the claim, but there was no indication of the group's political colouring and As Safir was the only paper to publish the claim.

The conservative daily Al Anwar speculated that the killing might have been the work of militants who support the Iranian revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Delamare's widow flew to Beirut today amid tight security. The ambassador's body will be flown to France in time for a funeral on Monday, security sources said.

The ambassador was shot six times, twice in the head, by four gunmen who intercepted his car near the embassy residence in West Beirut yesterday afternoon.

Police believe the killing may have been the result of a failed attempt to kidnap the ambassador as the gunman first tried to prise open the locked door of his car.

Investigators are interviewing the ambassador's chauffeur and several passers-by who saw the attack in a dusty street near the ambassador's turn-of-the-century residence.

President Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Justice Minister Khatechik Babikian met today to discuss the investigation, which is being led by Chief Public Prosecutor Camille Geagea.

Mr. Babikian told reporters after the meeting that the Lebanese government would do its utmost to find out who was responsible for the ambassador's death.

But security sources admitted they had little to go on and informed Arab sources said tracking down the gunman in a city dominated by a host of private armies would prove difficult.

In France, external relations ministry sources said the killing would not affect French policy in the Middle East.

Mr. Cheysson's efforts to balance France's approach to the Middle East have angered a variety of warring groups in the area who all feel another side is being favoured.

Mitterrand consoles widow

President Francois Mitterrand said in a letter to Mr. Delamare's widow: "I learn with sadness of the cowardly attack in which your

husband was killed in Beirut.

"Since taking up his post in Lebanon (in August 1979), Mr. Louis Delamare has constantly performed his mission of ambassador of France as a great diplomat and man of courage."

Mr. Cheysson said the ambassador, "a man of dialogue, who knew how to develop trusting relations with all parties, fell victim, after so many others, to intolerance and a contemptible and blind violence."

Paris blames Iranians

Newspapers generally blamed Iranian extremists loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini and angered by France's decision to grant political asylum to former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Mujahedeen guerrilla leader Masoud Rajavi in July.

The conservative daily L'Aurore headlined: "Assassination of the French ambassador in Beirut — the shadow of Kho-

meini" while at the other end of the political spectrum, the left-wing Liberation headlined: "The ambassador killed in Lebanon: the hand of the Ayatollah?"

The Iranian embassy in Beirut issued a statement today saying it "deeply deplores the assassination of the French ambassador, as well as all political assassinations in the world, and condemns such acts."

Arab League condemns attack

In Tunis, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi today denounced the killing as an attempt to "further compromise the chances of a settlement of the Middle East problem."

Mr. Klibi said in a message to Mr. Cheysson that the shooting was an odious crime.

The killers "reacted with violence against the French government's courageous positions in favour of peace and understanding between peoples," he added.

Hassan cables sympathy to Paris

AMMAN, Sept. 5 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today sent a message to French President Francois Mitterrand conveying his condolences and those of the government and people of Jordan over the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Louis Delamare.

His Royal Highness said in his message: "This wanton act and what it entails come at a time when France and the Arab World have moved closer in their views towards the establishment of a just peace and the restoration of stability to the Middle East."

Israeli Labourite urges talks with PLO leader

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (R) — Former Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, said today he would be one of the first to talk to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat should the PLO recognise Israel's right to live in peace.

Gen. Gur, a leading Labour opposition member of the Knesset (parliament), said on Israeli Radio that as soon as the PLO amended its Palestinian charter, "I would be one of the first to sit down to talk about coexistence between Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs in this part of the world, because we are destined to live together."

But the former chief of staff stressed: "I will do all in my power to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state" in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

All options must be left open, Gen. Gur said. He suggested that once they meet, Israel and the PLO could consider the problem of Israel's international borders.

Israel's Labour Party leaders as well as the government have repeatedly stated that they will not negotiate with the PLO.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Bombs go off at Beirut beaches

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — A bomb exploded at a beach in West Beirut today, injuring 15 sunbathers, a police spokesman reported. The spokesman, who would not allow the use of his name, said the blast occurred at the Family Beach in mid-afternoon. Two casualties were evacuated by ambulances to hospitals and all injuries were minor, he added. An explosive charge earlier wrecked a car in the parking lot of the "Long Beach," another swimming club on Beirut's Mediterranean coast, causing no casualties, the spokesman said. He said he could not confirm that the bombings might have been carried out by a fanatic group to protest women wearing swim suits.

Afghan MiGs violate Pakistani air space

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 5 (R) — Two Afghan MiG-17 aircraft violated Pakistani air space today, strafed a border post and wounded two civilians, a Pakistan defence ministry statement said. It said two Soviet-built planes attacked the Domandi border post this morning about 100 kilometres north of Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province, which borders Afghanistan. "During the attack two civilians working at the post sustained injuries. The building was also damaged," the statement said.

Kuwaiti emir to visit E. Europe

KUWAIT, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — The emir of Kuwait will pay official visits to Turkey and four Eastern European countries next week, the government announced today. The announcement said that Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah will commence his tour next Tuesday, and will hold talks with heads of states in Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia on ways of upgrading cooperation. No further details were announced.

Jayewardene arrives in Saudi Arabia

BAHRAIN, Sept. 5 (R) — President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka arrived in Jeddah today on a five-day state visit, the official Saudi Press Agency said. He was expected later to proceed to Taif, the Saudi summer capital, to an official welcome by King Khalid. The visit, the first by a Sri Lankan head of state, is of economic importance to the Asian country which is seeking to capture a greater slice of the lucrative labour market in the oil-rich Gulf states. Non-aligned Sri Lanka is already receiving income through Sri Lankans working in the Gulf. Arab banks have opened offices in Colombo. Sri Lanka is profiting Arab oil, especially from Saudi Arabia.

Explosion kills Tehran prosecutor general as police chief succumbs to Sunday blast

LONDON, Sept. 5 (R) — Iran lost its revolutionary prosecutor and its chief of police today in the wave of bombings shattering the country's clergy-dominated leadership.

Revolutionary Prosecutor General Hojatoleslam Ali Ghodussi was killed by a huge incendiary bomb that exploded in his Tehran office, a hospital spokesman told Reuters in London.

Police chief Houshang Dastgerdi also died in hospital from wounds suffered in the bomb blast that killed Iranian President Mohammad Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar in the capital on Sunday, Tehran Radio said.

Iran's revolutionary government has been the target of almost unceasing guerrilla attacks since former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was dismissed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini nearly three months ago.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who took refuge in Paris in July 29, recently demanded the dissolution of the revolutionary courts headed by the murdered prosecutor-general.

The courts, which have imposed about 700 death sentences since Mr. Bani-Sadr's overthrow, were set up after the 1979 revolution which toppled the late Shah.

Today's blast in the prosecutor's office was the third devastating blow to the Islamic government since June 28, when a powerful bomb took the lives of

more than 70 leading politicians including Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti.

Hojatoleslam Ghodussi's office stands next to the headquarters of Iran's joint staff of the armed forces.

The modern, multi-storey building served as the Shah's military court which dealt with crimes against the monarchy and imposed death sentences and torture on offenders.

It is a heavily-guarded centre where every entrant is subjected to a series of searches.

The government has blamed the recent surge of violence and assassinations on the Mujahedeen-Khalq organisation, a radical force dedicated to bringing down the Khomeini regime.

The Shohada Hospital spokesman, contacted from London, said that Prosecutor Ghodussi died of brain damage seven hours after being admitted following today's explosion.

Nearby residents told Reuters they had seen at least three wounded people being taken from the building.

The police chief, Col. Dastgerdi, died six days after the bomb blast which killed the president and prime minister. He was the sixth fatality in that explosion.

Moscow says 100,000 troops manoeuvre near Polish borders

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (R) — The Soviet Union announced tonight that nearly 100,000 military personnel were taking part in manoeuvres that began on Poland's borders yesterday.

A TASS report said the exercises, involving almost 100,000 staff, divisional and unit personnel, were simulating war combat conditions to the maximum possible degree.

The Soviet Union rarely announces the precise number of

troops in military exercises. TASS said the exercise, being directed by Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, was code-named "West-N1."

The figure announced by TASS, which appeared to include naval as well as army personnel, far exceeds previous Western estimates, put at about 25,000.

Western military attaches in Moscow were formally notified of the nine-day manoeuvres last week.

The Soviet Union has criticised Western suggestions that the exercise is aimed at putting pressure on Poland.

The 100,000 personnel would be deployed over only two military districts, which meant a very large troop concentration, one expert said.

Moscow announced this week that reservists had been called up and civilian transport commandeered, but the official press suggested that this did not indicate the operation would be unusually large.

TASS said commanders, staff officers and political officers had joined troops in the exercise area, but it did not say whether Marshal Ustinov had arrived.

According to a Swedish defence spokesman in Stockholm, about 60 Soviet ships, including an aircraft carrier and eight large troop-landing ships have gathered off the Lithuanian coast. (Solidarity celebrates anniversary — see page 8)

The ambassador addressed a mostly Indian press gathering on the first anniversary of the start of the Iran-Iraq war. He spoke under a large banner which read: "4th September 1980 — The Persian aggression started against the Iraqi cities of Khanakeen, Zurbatia, Al Muntchicya and Min-dill."

Iraq sent its soldiers into Iran on Sept. 22, 1980, abrogating a 1975 treaty that placed the border between the two neighbours in the middle of the 192-kilometre long Shatt Al Arab estuary.

New Iranian regime will emerge, Iraqi ambassador to India says

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Iraq's ambassador to India has said he hopes the upheaval in Iran will lead to the rise of new leaders there who will be ready to seek an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

"The current turmoil in Iran is good because it will get out these people (presently in power) and bring in more sensible people," Ambassador Fadhil Al Azzawi told the Associated Press yesterday.

He said Iran's current regime does not want to negotiate an end to the fighting with Iraq.

"We will build (up the border area of Iran already taken by Iraq troops) and advance (further into Iran) if they do not settle this in the next round" of negotiations, Mr. Fadhil said. "We will not pull back one inch."

Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is entirely to blame for the current unrest in that country, Mr. Fadhil charged. Ayatollah Khomeini, he added, spent 14 years in exile in Iraq and several more in France, and then turned against both countries.

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AIRLINES & TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT The JORDAN TIMES will be publishing a special supplement on the AIRLINES & TRAVEL AGENCIES operating in Jordan. Advertisements for the same will be accepted until Sept. 10. For all queries about the Supplement please contact: Irshad Najam, 4 to 5 p.m. Phone: 67171-4, Amman.

NATIONAL

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - The Royal Cultural Centre is a deceptive place. Its slickly finished glass facade and well-tended gardens, combined with the glimpses caught on television of a plush interior during last Autumn's Arab summit meeting, might lead one to an obvious conclusion: the place is ready to open. Appearances, however, are often misleading; and a look behind the scenes reveals an almost empty shell, with much work to be done before the first and anxiously awaited performance can be staged. March 1982 is the date given for this event by both Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and Royal Cultural Centre Director Nicolas James.

The centre was first conceptualised in 1973 by Sharif Fawaz Sharaf, then minister of culture and now the Jordanian ambassador in Washington. Construction started in 1975; but was still far from completion in 1980, due to financial hardships faced by the government and the contractors. Then, because none of the first-class hotels in Jordan could accommodate such a large and important gathering as the Amman Arab summit conference, money to finish the centre was found on the basis that the summit would be held while it was still being built.

So the outside of the building, and the conference area inside - roughly a third of the internal space - were finished by the end of October 1980. Since the summit, work has continued on the unfinished two-thirds of the interior.

The 300-seat theatre needs another five months of work - again deceptively, as with the addition of seats, carpets and stage curtains it would look complete. It has a large stage with a moveable partitioned floor; a hydraulically-equipped pit to allow the front of the stage to drop to form space for an orchestra; an aesthetically pleasing false wooden ceiling to improve acoustics, and much more stage equipment.

But still to be done is all the unseen work of light and sound installation, which include facilities for cinema and slide projection and for lectures, wiring for television and for translation. This latter facility (provided by means of rentable headphones) will provide simultaneous interpretation,

in the case of a play, from the original language into Arabic; or will provide a useful commentary for operas, etc.

Mr. James estimates that the actual physical wiring-up of the theatre will take three months, and will commence in October after work leading up to the wiring stage has been completed. The last two months will be taken up with installation and commissioning of the equipment, so that at the beginning of March the theatre will be ready for the first members of the staff to begin familiarising themselves with the equipment in preparation for some form of opening.

"The opening will be a week or 10 days of gala performances," Mr. Abu Nowar said. "We are going to ask the major theatrical companies of Europe, the Soviet Union, China and the USA to come and perform for one night each, each individual company sponsoring its own event."

After this the theatre will, it is hoped, be used in its visualised role of providing a good basic theatre facility for the capital and a base for theatre all over the country.

"The centre is ideal in terms of training people," Mr. James told the Jordan Times, "and it has good facilities to provide the mix of activities it has to have to be the cultural centre Jordan needs."

Ultimately, Mr. James foresees each Jordanian town having a community centre - built of prefabricated modules, perhaps, to make them more consistent and with all the same basic theatre facilities. Then dramatic productions as well as poetry readings, music recitals etc. could be

mounted at the Royal Cultural Centre and then sent off in a van to all the other centres, since the kind of space available there is known. Mr. James feels that this is the only way, by hitting at the grass roots, to arouse interest in the theatre and cultivate a theatre-going public.

Once interest is aroused in the towns outside Amman, they could then start producing their own events, using the Amman centre as a resource base - ringing up if they needed help, advice or even staff.

Educational theatre

Theatre is, and can be, a very valuable tool in the development of any society, especially when it is used as an educational tool. Children can learn from it, while at the same time being stimulated and entertained. Adults can act in plays and educational prog-

rammes for children - posing problems for them to become involved in and solve, and providing them with valuable information. For example, in the Jordan Valley, a play could tell of the often fatal ingestion of fertiliser - a common problem in that area - and would demonstrate vividly the dangers of that practice and the protective methods that could be adopted.

Children could also act in plays, and take part in theatre workshops on a regular basis. In this way the children will develop their creative ability, as theatre combines all the creative art forms from music to body control. Children would also develop their imagination, and learn the value of teamwork.

The children's theatre at the cultural centre, which will be the base for all such activities, will be housed mainly in the small studio theatre, situated in the lower half of the circular and building. Still a

shell, this theatre will eventually be a 175-seat theatre (200 seats if used for children) with either a normal proscenium stage or, with the removal of the central benches, an exciting "theatre in the round". In addition to children's theatre it can be used as a learning theatre or theatre workshop, where for example new playwrights can have their plays performed and analysed; and it can be used for such events as solo musical recitals, poetry readings and lectures.

Around the studio theatre and backstage in the main theatre are good facilities for actors, crew and other staff. Behind the big theatre are 11 dressing rooms, including chorus rooms which can accommodate up to an 80-member company. There are a "green room" - actors' relaxation room and coffee bar - seven offices for people such as the director, secretaries and accountants; a small library of theatre-related reference books

on such topics as theatre administration, stage lighting (of which there are notoriously few in Jordan) and finally a workshop.

Converted cinema

Above the main theatre there was once a 900-seat cinema which could also have been used, with its ample stage, for cabarets and concerts. This was, however, the area that was swiftly converted, by levelling it off with a wooden floor, into the huge conference room used by the Arab summit - with the idea of reconverting it after the event. This plan has now been discarded, as it was felt that there was a permanent need for such a conference facility. It is large (it can hold up to 20-25 delegations) and exclusive (it will be only used in the future for political, ideological, cultural and intergovernmental conferences). But while it is important to have

a high-level conference facility, this also means that the place will in fact be used very little - whereas in its original function it might have been enjoyed by more people. This also means that Jordan is now without a modern, well-equipped venue for a large event. To remedy this lack, two solutions have been suggested. One is to include a 1,500-seat national theatre in a proposed cultural complex on the Sports City grounds; the other is to spend a minimal amount of money on modernising and updating the Palace of Culture, which is seldom used culturally in its present state. The latter proposal would eliminate the need to construct another large theatre, and make better use of the already available facilities.

Architecturally, the Royal Cultural Centre from the outside is a very aesthetically pleasing design; but unfortunately not so much attention was paid to the design of its interior and the proper functioning of its spaces - much of which seems to be the unintentional result of housing the theatre-conference block in one all-encompassing glass envelope.

The best use has, however, been made of its many odd-shaped pillar-filled spaces. One has been converted into a ballet rehearsal room which has a strong wood floor made to international requirements. Reflected in the room's mirrored walls are the levels of bars - one for adults, one for children, and a second practice bar.

Since a rehearsal room is a standard requirement for international ballet companies this is obviously quite a necessary addition, but it is hoped the room will be used more extensively by Jordanians, as it can be hired out to local dance teachers (of both classical Arabic and all kinds of dance) will be encouraged to bring their classes there.

Another of the spaces will be used for exhibitions, although lighting or equipment has yet to be installed for this purpose.

As can be seen there is much to be done at the cultural centre including the creation of an auxiliary service block to house electrical and maintenance equipment, a water reservoir and other such technical facilities.

Much work to be done



The Royal Cultural Centre's slick exterior and plush interior as seen during the 1980 Arab summit conference contrast with the unfinished state of many facilities.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION CHANNEL 3 5:30 Koran 5:45 Cartoon 6:05 Children's programme (Fang Face) 6:50 Take Heart 7:10 Programme preview 7:30 Local programme 8:00 News in Arabic 8:30 Arabic series 9:20 Sports & Youth 10:15 Stone 11:00 News in Arabic CHANNEL 6 6:00 French programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 8:00 News in Arabic 8:30 Comedy (Man about the House) 9:10 Edward the Seventh 10:00 News in English 10:15 Stone	21:05 Evening Show 22:00 Close down BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz GMT 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Moment Musical 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 The Maid of the Mill 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Off the Beaten Track 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 New Britons 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Mait Request Show 14:30 Gerald C. Potter 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Inter- lude 17:45 Sportsall 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Knights of the Ambulance 19:00 Country Style 19:15 The Power of Dawn 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Meet... 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:05 Science in Action 22:40 World News; Commentary 23:00 Reflections 23:45 Sportsall 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Britain of Britain 1981	Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One FOR SUNDAY AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY ARRIVALS: 7:40 Cairo (EA) 8:45 Cairo 8:55 Agaba 9:30 Jeddah 9:45 Kuwait 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi 10:10 Beirut 11:05 Riyadh (SV) 11:40 Cairo (EA) 14:00 Jeddah (SV) 15:35 Kuwait (KAC) 16:00 Cairo 16:35 Athens 16:45 Rawalpindi (BA) 16:45 Tunis, Tripoli 17:15 Chicago, New York, Vienna 17:30 Paris 17:35 Geneva, Brussels 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens 17:50 Madrid 17:55 Cairo 18:00 London 18:30 Rome (IT) 19:00 Geneva, Zurich 19:50 Frankfurt (LH) 19:50 Frankfurt (MEA) 20:00 Beirut (MEA) 23:40 Cairo (EA) 24:00 Baghdad 01:00 Cairo DEPARTURES: 3:30 Cairo 4:30 Cairo 6:30 Paris 6:30 Beirut	7:00 Agaba 8:55 Cairo (EA) 9:25 Beirut (MEA) 9:30 London (BA) 9:30 Athens, Amsterdam Beirut (KLM) London (BA) Frankfurt Rome Athens, Copenhagen Beirut (SK) Amsterdam, N. York Athens Cairo London Riyadh (SV) Cairo (EA) Jeddah (SV) Kuwait (KAC) London (BA) Abu Dhabi Kuwait Riyadh Bahrain, Doha Jeddah Baghdad Cairo (EA) Dubai, Muscat Baghdad Bangkok Cairo (EA)	TAXIS: Jerusalem 39655 Talal 25021 Al Aman 56050 Faisal 22051 Al Burj 61028 CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 65195 Al Hussein Youth City 67181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.A. 64521 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366	PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY Fajr 3:49	LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES Saudi riyal 98.699/2 Lebanese pound 71.577/2	Syrian pound 5615 Iraqi dinar 728.3775 Kuwaiti dinar 1190.3197 Egyptian pound 375380 Qatari riyal 92.48 UAE dirham 97.55 Omani riyal 973.3983 U.S. dollar 33597 U.K. sterling 613.4617 W. German mark 138.7139 Swiss franc 159.9160 Italian lire 21.617 French franc 57.72 Dutch guilder 125.1125 Swedish crown 64.64 Belgian franc 84.685 Japanese yen 145.7146 (for every 100)
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM 7:00 Sign on 7:01 Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin 7:40 Morning Show 10:00 News Headlines 10:30 Pop Session 11:00 Sign off 12:00 News Headlines 12:03 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:03 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 French Pop Stars 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:03 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Listeners' Choice 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Jazz Hour 19:00 Newsdesk 19:03 Music 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary	VOICE OF AMERICA GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics	EMERGENCIES DOCTORS: Amman: Awni Al Hawarideh 77665 Ousem Shunнар 22278 Irbid: Mazhar Halabi 3474 Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85550 PHARMACIES: Amman: Al Salam 36730 Ashrafieh 77951 Hay Nazzal 79223 Irbid: Al Razi 2081 Zarqa: Tarq 79223	SERVICE CLUBS Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wed- nesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meet- ings every Wednesday at the Hol- iday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos- tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Open- ing hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year- round. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tues- days Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-	USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Ambulance (government) 75111 Civil Defence rescue 61111 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3 Police headquarters 39141 Najdeh hovering patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777 Jordan Television (ALIA) 92205/92206 Radio Jordan 73111 74111 Fireheadquarters 36381-2 Cablegram or telegram 39141 Telephone: Information Jordan and Middle East trunk calls Overseas radio and satellite calls Telephone maintenance and repair services	MARKET PRICES Tomatoes 60 40 Eggplant 170 120 Potatoes (imported) 120 80 Marrow (small) 210 150 Marrow (large) 150 100 Cucumber (small) 230 170 Cucumber (large) 150 100 Fagouss 120 80 Peas 300 240 Okra (Green) 310 250 Okra (Red) 290 200 Muloukhiyah 110 70 Hot Green Pepper 160 120 Sweet Pepper 120 80 Cabbage 120 70 Onions (dry) 120 80 Garlic 650 600 Potatoes (local) 120 Beans 310 Bananas 260 Apples (Green) 330 Apples (Red) 320 Marrow (large) 140 Apples 180 Apples (Starkon) 220 Melons 120 Water Melons 110 Lemons 180 Oranges 200 Grapes 250 Figs 140 Cauliflower 140 Pomegranates 130 Peaches 400 Pears 440	

مكتبة الامم



More, Mordechai

GEE WHIZ, the next thing you know Menachem Begin will join the bandwagon of people suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be engaged in a direct dialogue for the sake of working out a peace agreement to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. The latest to join the "I think we should talk to the PLO" club is Mordechai Gur, former chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces. He told Israel Radio that as soon as the PLO amended its charter "I would be one of the first to sit down to talk about coexistence between Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs in this part of the world, because we are destined to live together".

Well, well, whaddaya know? It seems that when Israeli generals put down their guns they start using their minds. General Gur has to be excused for his confusion about amending the Palestinian charter, because it has been more than amended by force of the successive resolutions of the Palestine National Council since 1964, calling for the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state on any land evacuated by the occupying Israeli forces that General Gur once commanded. The Palestinian position on coexistence with a less expansionist and less grandiose Israeli state is clear and reasonable.

People such as General Gur have to take a few more steps forward to meet the Palestinians half-way, if true peace is to reign in the holy land. He is already moving away from his six-shooter mentality in saying that he would talk with the PLO if the PLO recognised Israel's right to exist. The reverse also applies. If he recognises the Palestinian people's right to exist in a free and sovereign state, then the PLO would talk with General Gur, too. Peace and recognition, like the warfare that General Gur knows so well, are reciprocal processes, requiring two willing partners. General Gur is getting close. We hope he and others like him keep moving forward on the same path.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The right approach

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein's statement published by the Paris-based Arabic language weekly Al Mustaqbal reflects the Arab nation's objective visualisation of the right approach to solve the Middle East question. His repeated call for convening an international conference on the Middle East is well justified; for it is inconceivable to solve the issue without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), nor with the exclusion of Europe and the Soviet Union.

King Hussein envisages a conference that should be characterised with serious and balanced attitudes and should aim at achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

A Middle East peace, as the King pointed out, should not be exclusively the work of the United States, since that country is no longer realistic in its dealings with the issue. He attributed this to the unlimited American aid and absolute support to Israel and to U.S. consent to everything that Israel does — a behaviour that makes America no longer capable of manoeuvring freely.

President Reagan's most recent statement two days ago expressing Washington's intention to adopt a balanced attitude vis-a-vis the Middle East, and at the same time reiterating America's commitment towards Israel does not qualify the U.S. to deal single-handedly with the Middle East problem. President Reagan's sincerity and America's real intentions can best be put to the test at the King's proposed conference.

However, and as King Hussein has proposed Jordan will pursue a dialogue with the United States over the Middle East whenever it is possible, but it will remain firmly committed to its principles and ideals.

Israel's the assassin

AL DUSTOUR: One does not have to be extremely clever to realise that the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon on Friday was perpetrated by Israeli agents. In our view the killings was intended to serve as a warning to President Mitterrand not to pursue his balanced and objective policy towards the Middle East and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — a policy that harms Israel's aggressive and expansionist designs.

The assassination of the French ambassador in Beirut is bound to be the work of elements concerned with undermining Franco-Arab ties and France's role in establishing a just peace in the region. The only party which can benefit from this criminal act is Israel.

It is to be noted that it was ambassador Louis Delamare who played the key role in arranging for a meeting between French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and PLO chief Yasser Arafat at a meeting considered by observers as a turning point in France's Middle East views. The meeting was promptly condemned by Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who, of course, reflects his government's position. Therefore, there was no other alternative but to mount a pressure campaign of France; and the ambassador's assassination constituted the first stage in such a campaign.

We strongly condemn the ambassador's assassination and sincerely hope that President Mitterrand will realise Israel's attempts to sabotage Franco-Arab relations and will reject all Zionist blackmail.

We also hope that President Mitterrand will follow the example of Austria's chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is one of the other European leaders with balanced and objective views and who refused to blame the PLO for the attack on the Vienna Synagogue, but, on the contrary, regarded Israel and its intransigent attitudes as being solely responsible for all acts of violence in our region.

Time magazine's perception of

'What to do about Israel'

By Strobe Talbott

WHEN MENACHEM Begin came to the White House to introduce himself to Jimmy Carter back in 1977, he brought with him a detailed, top-secret inventory of favors that the Israeli intelligence services had rendered the U.S. — such as sharing captured Soviet-made weapons and intelligence reports from agents who had penetrated terrorist organizations. The just-elected Prime Minister intended the catalogue to be Exhibit A in his first call on the U.S. President — documentary proof of Israel's contribution to the political and military interests of the West. Begin believed that Israel could count on the U.S. only as long as the U.S. counts on Israel as a partner in the common cause of resisting Soviet expansionism and Arab radicalism.

Four years and another election victory later, Begin still feels that way, and he will probably make much the same pitch to Ronald Reagan when the two meet for the first time in Washington next week. Reagan is likely to listen sympathetically. He and his top aides have repeatedly hailed Israel as the cornerstone of the "strategic consensus" that the Administration hopes to build in the Middle East. Much more than any previous match-up of Israeli and American leaders, Begin and Reagan are inclined to stress Israel's value as a "security asset" to the U.S.

Unfortunately, though, the more the two men agree on that notion, the more they will be deluding themselves and each other. The more they will also be cheapening the U.S.-Israeli relationship and misrepresenting its very basis. In 1948 the U.S., led by Harry Truman, decided to midwife the birth of Israel out of the conviction that the Jewish people deserved a state of their own, especially after the horrors they suffered at the hands of the Nazis. The wisdom of the U.S.'s original sponsorship of Israel has been vindicated many times in many ways, by the sturdiness and vitality of Israeli democracy as well as by the richness of Israeli artistic and intellectual life. As a culture, a society and a polity — as a hospitable if sometimes overheated environment for the thriving of Western values — Israel has been a credit to itself and to its American benefactors.

But it is worth recalling that Truman's Secretary of Defence James Forrestal opposed the creation of a Jewish state in the earliest days of the cold war, partly because he feared that Israel and America's commitment to it would hamper the twin strategic tasks of keeping Joseph Stalin at bay and keeping the peace in the oilfields and tanker lanes. Truman overruled Forrestal — but for reasons of right, not might. He was under no illusion that Israel was, or ought to be, a military ally or that the U.S. was fostering an anti-Soviet "consensus" in the area. Arab hostility toward Israel, combined with Arab resentment of the U.S. as Israel's chief backer, has represented a major target of opportunity for the Soviets in the area ever since.

Israeli leaders recognised that even though they possessed the most formidable military machine in the region, their chronic conflict with their neighbours made Israel appear at best a mixed blessing to the U.S. in its own competition with the Soviet Union. Therefore they tended to soft-pedal the strategic dimension of U.S.-Israeli relations and to stress instead the ties of history, humanitarianism and ethnic politics.

But Menachem Begin trusted none of them. "Sentimentality," he called them. After all, the much vaunted Judeo-Christian experience, which links Israel to the West, includes the Holocaust, which Begin experienced personally and with which he is obsessed.

Begin is only half right. His country does need the U.S. for its survival, but the sad fact is that Israel is well on its way to becoming not just a dubious asset but an outright liability to American security interests, both in the Middle East and worldwide. The fault is largely Begin's although the U.S. and particularly the Reagan Administration — has contributed to the problem by failing to define American interests more clearly and to stand up for them more forcefully.

The underlying, and potentially undermining, irritant in U.S.-Israeli relations, is Begin's refusal to relinquish the West Bank of the Jordan River, which Israel seized during the Six-Day War in 1967. He and his political allies in Israel's ruling coalition regard the West Bank as an integral part of the Jewish homeland, destined to modern Israel in the Old Testament. Begin once said privately that one of his greatest heroes, after the Zionists Theodor Herzl and Vladimir Jabotinsky, is Giuseppe Garibaldi, the soldier-statesman who united Italy a century ago and helped introduce into

the vocabulary of contemporary politics the word irredentism, which means a policy of expanding the boundaries of a state to incorporate territory claimed on the basis of historical or ethnic ties.

Begin's policies on the West Bank are unabashedly irredentist. While pretending to leave open the *de jure* status of the territory, he is vigorously and transparently seeking its *de facto* annexation. By pushing ahead with the establishment of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, Begin hopes to make that annexation irreversible.

That prospect is contrary to America's interests — and, indeed, to Israel's own — in numerous ways. Israel argues that it is strong, stable and pro-Western, while most of the Arab states are weak, fractious and radical. But one reason the Arabs are that way, and becoming more so, is precisely because of their impasse with Israel. The tragedy and chaos that have engulfed the once peaceful, prosperous nation of Lebanon are a direct spillover of the Palestinian problem. Anwar Sadat's position both within Egypt and among his Arab brethren elsewhere will remain precarious unless he can point to some success in the Palestinian autonomy talks initiated by the Camp David agreements and due to resume in three weeks. By and large Sadat has shown forbearance over Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and flexibility over the delicate issue of West Bank water rights. Israel, for its part, has done everything it could to prevent the West Bank Arabs from genuinely governing themselves — a goal set by the Camp David accords.

Granted, if Israel were to budge and permit the establishment of real Arab self-rule on most of the West Bank, that in itself would bring into sharp focus tricky, long-deferred questions about whether and how to demilitarize the area and who should ultimately have sovereignty there. Jordan or the Palestinians.

"It is high time for the U.S. to engage Israel in a debate over the fundamental nature of their relationship. If that means interfering in Israeli internal politics, then so be it. About half the Israeli electorate questioned the wisdom of Begin's policies in the last election. Perhaps a majority will do so in the next. The U.S. might help bring that about if its Government were less timid in asserting publicly that Begin's aims and means are potentially disastrous for both Israel and the U.S."

Nonetheless, even though it is sure to raise some new problems, progress toward self-rule would be an improvement on the current festering of old ones. Even a lasting resolution of the Palestinian dilemma would not automatically bring stability to the Middle East or shore up all American interests there, but it would certainly help. Similarly, Israeli stubbornness is not the only obstacle to the pursuit of peace, but it is certainly a major one.

The continuing Israeli occupation of land Jordan administered from 1948 until 1967 galls, humiliates and weakens Jordan, which has proved itself many times a staunch friend of the West. For all their own foot-dragging in the past, the Saudis have demonstrated true statesmanship — and implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist — in the way they helped mediate the current cease-fire in Lebanon. They are desperate for a U.S.-sponsored breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli conflict, largely to help them justify their own close ties with the U.S. Yet those ties are being strained anew by the determination of Israel and its lobby in Washington to block the sale to Saudi Arabia of airborne warning planes (AWACS) and other hardware that the Reagan Administration announced last week. Reagan, and Carter before him, chose to make this deal a symbol of the U.S.'s commitment to the security of Saudi Arabia. Whatever the wisdom of that original American decision, a reversal now would be damaging to U.S. interests. Therefore Congress should approve the sale.

Beyond the realm of scenarios and strategies, there is a mere amorphous but still important respect in which Israel is doing a disservice both to itself and to its American defenders. Israel sometimes seems to have taken on the visage and tone of a rather nasty and bitter nation, even a violent one. There was something strutting and heartless about the way the Begin government celebrated its gratuitously vengeful bombing attack on Beirut, in which about 300 were killed. It would be unreasonable to expect official contrition. But Israel in the past has managed to convey more sor-

row than anger when it wielded its terrible swift sword. Now there seems to be only anger, and it is too often shrill, self-righteous and even a bit frightening — more so to those who love Israel than to those who hate her.

This growing catalogue of detriments to U.S.-Israeli relations ought to be Exhibit A when Reagan deals next week with Begin's claim that Israel is part of the solution to the U.S.'s strategic problems. Reagan should explain that Israel itself is a problem, and a growing one.

So far, however, the Reagan Administration has shown a distressing reluctance to stand up to Begin, especially on the central issue of the West Bank. Reversing the position of the Carter Administration. Reagan has contended that the settlements are "not illegal," thus inviting Begin's smug observation that a double negative equals a positive. The Administration has pledged to continue the Camp David process, although it has done so rather half-heartedly and without much idea about how to proceed. It has only tacitly and in passing endorsed United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which essentially calls for Israeli withdrawal in exchange for Arab recognition. Hardline Israelis have pointed to what they see as the absence of an explicit, ringing endorsement as a sign that the Reagan Administration may be down-playing 242, which was the basis of Middle East policy for the previous four U.S. Administrations.

Reagan has indicated to his aides that he tends to accept Begin's often repeated and patently self-serving argument that the Palestinian issue is parochial and containable: that it is one of history's running sores, like the chronic but localised troubles over Cyprus or Kurdistan; and that it should not loom large in the dealings of a superpower with its strategic partner. Sadat

rebutted that point of view passionately in his own meeting with Reagan three weeks ago, arguing, correctly, that the Palestinian issue is the biggest barrier to his own and the U.S.'s efforts to stabilize the area on behalf of the West. Israeli intransigence and Arab propaganda have combined to make the Palestinian cause a major international issue. But now Begin has a chance to rebut Sadat.

Even though Reagan and his top aides were mightily annoyed over the Israeli bombing attacks against Beirut and the Iraqi nuclear reactor this summer, they muted their annoyance in public, expressing instead their "understanding" of Israeli in-security and militancy. To the rest of the world, it appeared either that the U.S. had known in advance about the bombing missions and condoned them or, more accurately, that the U.S. had not known what a client state was going to do with American-supplied aircraft and munitions. Neither interpretation did American prestige any good.

Nor did the Administration's temporary and symbolic delay in the delivery of jet fighters to Israel repair the damage, especially since Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced the lifting of the suspension less than 24 hours after Begin complained that the U.S. was "absolutely unjustified" in holding up "Israeli planes... bought by Haig." Begin — or, more to the point, Haig — might have added that the planes were bought largely with U.S. military aid funds.

That fact lies at the heart of both the reason and the means for a tougher U.S. policy toward Israel. The U.S. has an immense investment in Israel: billions in public and private funds since 1948. It also has an incalculable political, human and idealistic, or what Begin would call "sentimental," investment in the survival of the Jewish state. But not in its irredentist conquests. Quite the contrary, the U.S. is obligated by morality and *Realpolitik* alike to do everything in its power to thwart Begin's annexation of the West Bank. American ambiguity on that point serves only to encour-

age Begin, confuse other Israelis and anger almost everyone else.

Reagan should use the occasion of Begin's visit to clear up any doubts about his personal commitment to Resolution 242 and particularly to its implication of a West Bank withdrawal as part of a peace. He should also assert his unequivocal opposition to the West Bank settlements. Declared public policy must be brought more into line with concerns — and warnings — that U.S. officials express privately. On that score, Reagan might consider putting Begin on notice that since the West Bank settlements are in effect financed by American dollars, the U.S. will hold in escrow against genuine progress in the autonomy talks a certain proportion of the \$800 million now budgeted in economic aid to Israel. Furthermore, if Israel sanctions any new settlements or expands existing ones, it will be penalized by corresponding additions to that escrow account. Thus a future, more moderate Israeli government could recoup what Begin's policies had cost his nation not just in cash but in American goodwill.

The U.S. obligation to work harder in prying Israel off the West Bank does not, however, entail recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation or pressuring Israel to do so. The fashionability of the PLO option in the West these days is directly proportional to frustration with current Israeli policy: any idea that makes Menachem Begin apoplectic cannot be all bad, or so it might seem. Trouble is, moderate Israelis are almost as adamant in refusing to deal with the PLO as Begin is, at least as long as the PLO refuses to accept the existence of Israel. Also, once the U.S. recognises Yasser Arafat & Co., the PLO will be under less pressure to recognise Israel. Sadat urges the simultaneous mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO. Right now there is no sign of receptivity to that idea on the part of either the PLO or Israel, and the U.S. has no way of bringing them together without compromising its necessary boycott of the PLO.

If Israel continues to take international law into its own hands as violently — and as embarrassingly — to the U.S. — as it did in Baghdad and Beirut, then the next display of U.S. displeasure ought to be more sustained and less symbolic. It might include selective cutbacks in American military aid, which is \$1.2 billion for fiscal '81 alone. Some of that aid is not critical to Israel's defence. In fact, it amounts to a subsidy to the Israeli defence industry, which in turn sometimes competes with the U.S. on world markets.

There is little doubt about how Begin would respond to warnings of these or similar sanctions. He would remind Reagan that every time a U.S. Administration has tried to pressure him in the past, it has strengthened his political position at home and brought down on the White House the wrath of Israel's many friends in Congress. That is true, but there is no reason why it must always be true, and plenty of reasons why it should not.

It is high time for the U.S. to engage Israel in a debate over the fundamental nature of their relationship. If that means interfering in Israeli internal politics, then so be it. Israel has been interfering skillfully and successfully in U.S. politics for decades, and will be doing so again with a vengeance in the weeks to come over the Saudi AWACS sale. About half the Israeli electorate questioned the wisdom of Begin's policies in the last election. Perhaps a majority will do so in the next. The U.S. might help bring that about if its Government were less timid in asserting publicly that Begin's aims and means are potentially disastrous for both Israel and the U.S.

A policy aimed at inducing Israel to behave more compatibly with American global interests does not mean abandoning or even diminishing the special U.S. relationship with Israel. Just the opposite, in fact: it might help rescue that relationship from the mistrust, misunderstandings and misconceptions that have begun to eat at its foundations — starting with the delusion that Israel is, or ever has been, primarily a strategic ally. Whether they think of themselves as hardheaded or sentimental, both Israelis and friends of Israel in the U.S. must realise that for all the very real external threats faced by the Jewish state, none is more difficult to deal with than the danger that under Begin, Israel may become not only a net liability to the United States, but its own worst enemy as well.

Level of 'incompetence'

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

JOB PROMOTION is generally considered in Jordan as an important motivating factor which should lead to an improvement in work performance. Yet there are cases where promotion to a higher position results in a disappointing performance, regardless of the particular method used by superiors in promoting their staff.

Some people, while moving up the ladder of promotion, reach a job that they can not really handle, and they suddenly become incompetent. When such a problem arises, it is often remarkably difficult to rectify the situation by shifting incompetent people to other jobs where they can be more useful. They just become an unnecessary burden on their superiors, on their subordinates and on the system as a whole.

The problem of incompetence is successfully presented in the famous bestseller entitled "The Peter Principle". Having analysed hundreds of cases on occupational incompetence the authors, Laurence Peter and Raymond Hull, make some significant discoveries. The most interesting of these is the Peter Principle itself which simply states that "In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence."

I must admit that I was fascinated by the novel explanation of incompetence that the author skillfully provided. Since reading the book a few years ago, I have discovered that employees who have already reached their level of incompetence could be found in both private and public sectors. Some of them reach their level of incompetence in the lowest grade, and are never promoted. Some reach it after one or two promotions. But the most serious case is when an employee reaches his level of incompetence at the top of the hierarchy. In such a case, where the employee fails to exercise leadership, his incompetence is reflected throughout the hierarchy.

It is believed that occupational incompetence at higher levels is a direct result of some inherent feature of the rules governing the promotion of employees. In some cases people are promoted because they have been proved to be competent in their previous jobs without taking into consideration the requirements of the higher position. Consequently, an employee could be promoted from a position of competence to a position of incompetence.

If the Peter Principle is to be considered as valid, it can be thought of as a law that has not yet reached their level of incompetence can accomplish any work at all.

Cool reception!

By Arthur Spiegelman

NEW YORK — Menachem Begin may find the usual warm welcome accorded a visiting Israeli Prime Minister in this heavily Jewish city has noticeably cooled when he arrives on Sunday.

Israeli officials and U.S. Jewish leaders freely admit that Mr. Begin has a poor image in the country on which Israel most depends for support and survival.

In past weeks, Americans' traditional warm regard for Israel has been severely tested by Israeli air attacks on Iraq's nuclear reactor and the Beirut headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a strike in which 300 civilians died.

Many U.S. newspapers and magazines have severely criticised Mr. Begin, and cartoonists have had a field day depicting him as a mad bomber.

Typical of the reaction was a widely reprinted cartoon showing Mr. Begin in bed sleeping while a meowing cat keeps his wife awake.

"Menachem... I can't sleep with that cat howling out there," Mrs. Begin complains in one frame of the cartoon. In the next, Mr. Begin is shown grabbing the phone, saying: "Hello... send in an air strike."

According to Harvard University political scientist Nathan Glazer "public commitment to Israel in 1981 is not what it was in 1973 or in 1977. There has been a definite shift."

He blames what he calls provocative policies by Mr. Begin, such as his stand on Palestinian autonomy and increasing Jewish settlements on the West Bank, as being partly responsible.

"Begin himself projects an image and a reality that must give pause. It seems less clear in 1981 than it did in 1973 that Israel has no intention of giving up Arab populated areas and this must affect American public opinion."

The image of Mr. Begin as it appears frequently these days in the American press is that of an inflexible, insensitive, pedantic and provocative man.

Time magazine said this week that Israelis and their U.S. supporters should "realise that for all the very real external threats faced by the Jewish state, none is more difficult to deal with than the danger that under Begin, Israel may become not only a net liability to the United States, but its own worst enemy as well."

"I don't know, how you repair an image. Once you have it, it is hard to change," said one Israeli official who felt the picture now being projected was wrong. "You can criticise him, but what he has said has materialised."

Many people in the politically active American Jewish community, the world's largest Jewish grouping, are worried by Mr. Begin's image. It is becoming a convenient way, in the words of one leader, Nathan Perlmutter, "of depriving Israel of the means of reporting herself."

"Begin has become a convenient scapegoat — a handy doll with sticking pins in it," said Mr. Perlmutter, director of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

"Begin did not bomb because he is a Jewish Jew," Cagney but to enhance the security of the state of Israel," he said, adding:

"Personalities can make a difference. Take charming Lord Carington (Britain's foreign minister) for example. He led the PLO to not a terrorist organisation. The presence of a leader has meaning only until a given point. It is a cosmetic factor."

Cosmetic factor or not, Mr. Begin's authorisation of the Beirut bombing for a long stirred intense debate within the U.S. Jewish community whose support of Israel has been unwavering and uncritical.

But the debate waned swiftly, partly due to Israel's explanation of the raid and partly to the U.S. administration's decision to sell AWACS (Advanced Warning And Controls Systems) spy planes to Saudi Arabia.

Leonard Fein, the editor of the Jewish magazine *Moment*, who is a frequent Begin critic said the reason for this was the "every time the Israeli leadership does something that disturbs American Jews, the U.S. government does something that disturbs them even more."

Mr. Fein said that deference to the judgment of Israeli leaders is something deeply ingrained in American Jewry. "The capacity of America Jewry to absorb distasteful action while not infusing it with substantial."

Even though he criticises Mr. Begin, Mr. Fein asks: "What do you do with you antipathy when you are confronted with a statement by U.S. ambassador who says the PLO must be recognised...."

"Suddenly you realise that it is difficult as Mr. Begin may be there are more sinister enemies of American security lurking closer to home."

Whatever its feelings about Mr. Begin may be, the Jewish community is gearing up to prevent the administration from selling \$8.5 billion worth of weapons to Saudi Arabia including five AWACS.

The battle has renewed criticism in some quarters of the so-called "Jewish lobby," sometimes accused of wielding power far beyond the strength of America's three per cent Jewish population.

One Republican Congressman, Peter McCloskey recently declared: "We've got to overcome the tendency of the Jewish community in America to control the actions of Congress and to force the president and the congress not to be even-handed (in the Middle East)."

The remark was resented by the Jewish community which feels that its supposed power has been widely overstated.

كردنا الاموال

The ups and downs of the space shuttle

By Thomas Eichler

WASHINGTON — The U.S. shuttle, Columbia, was set out onto a launch pad at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida on Aug. 31 to prepare for another test flight scheduled to launch on Oct. 9.

The shuttle successfully completed its first test flight in April of 1981.

Astronauts Joe Engle and Francis Scobee will ride Columbia into orbit in the second of

four planned test flights before space shuttles go into regular operational use late in 1982.

Columbia, which will be used for all four test flights, will be joined by three, or possibly four, other shuttle craft in the U.S. space transport system of the future. Engineers say that Columbia itself should be capable of making 100 round trips between earth and outer space.

Few modifications have been necessary to prepare Columbia for its second orbital flight, since it

performed so well during the first test in April. Before the first test the principal concern was over the ability of the ship's heat shield — primarily made up of thousands of small tiles glued to Columbia's skin — to withstand the buffeting of the launch and re-entry. The reliability of the shield is critical, since temperatures of over 1,000 degrees Celsius build up on the ship's surface during launch and re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.

A few tiles were dislodged during the April launch, but these

were not in critical areas and no difficulties were encountered during re-entry. Some damage of the underlying, insulating material was discovered later in those sections, where tiles were dislodged and along some of the seams of other tiles. But repairs have been made, and the heat shield no longer appears to be a major worry of the engineers.

The major improvement in equipment and procedures for the second flight is being made not on Columbia itself but on the launch platform. George Page, director

of shuttle operations at the Kennedy Space Centre, told newsmen on Aug. 31 that in this launch hundreds of thousands of litres of water will be pumped into the area beneath Columbia's two powerful solid-fuel rocket boosters to smother the shock waves reverberating up from this exhaust trenches.

Mr. Page said that during the first launch of Columbia the shock waves from the rocket exhaust were so great that "we were close to structural failure" of the heat shields protecting the main

engines of Columbia itself. Loss of these heat shields could have created real problems for the crew of Columbia, Mr. Page commented. He said a "curtain" of water will be spread beneath the rocket exhausts to absorb the shock waves as they pass downward into the trench and then reverberate upward from the bottom. The engineers feel confident that their solution will work, Mr. Page added, but the only real test of its efficacy will come at the launch.

One of the main objects of the shuttle test programme, beyond the obvious one of perfecting equipment for the orbital flights, is to develop procedures that will permit rapid reuse of the shuttle ships. Mr. Page said the six months required to prepare for the second flight indicates that the shuttle team is still quite a way from its ultimate goal of a five-to-six-week turnaround.

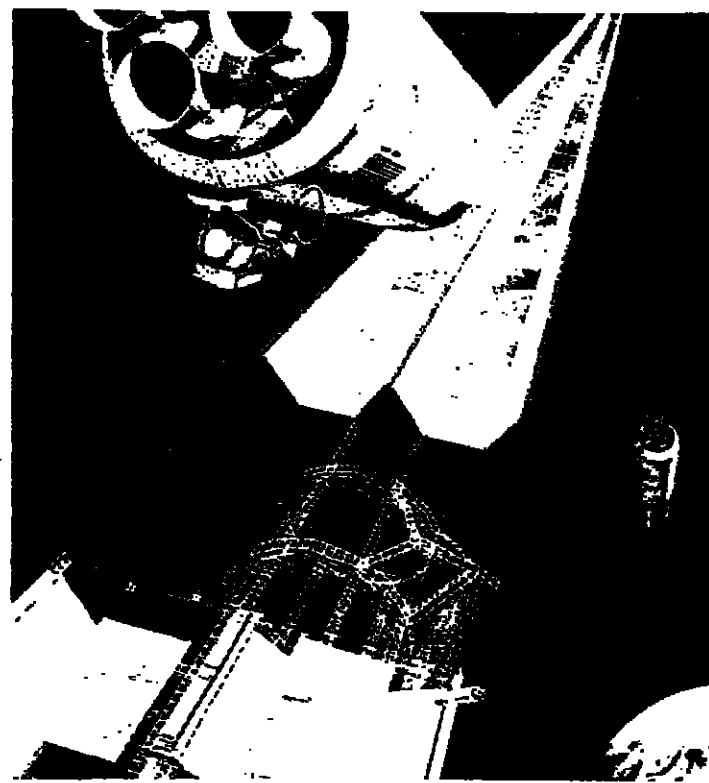
The whole idea behind the development of a reusable space shuttle is to make frequent trips into earth orbit economically feasible. The ships, of course, will be useful only when they are in orbit, so of the less time spent on the ground the better. In these days of extraordinary budget consciousness the shuttle team may come under some pressure to get that turnaround time down quickly.

The space shuttles will be used primarily to transport and service orbiting satellites. Some satellites will simply be carried up and dropped overboard when the shuttle reaches an appropriate orbital position.

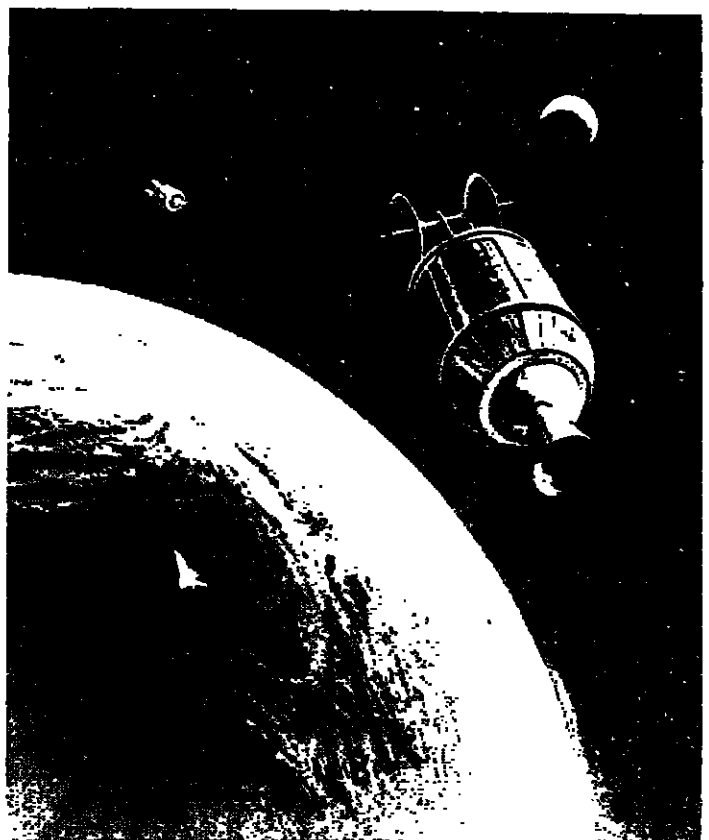
In other cases the shuttle will act as an orbiting launch pad for sending satellites up to heights that the shuttle itself cannot reach. This will be the case with communications satellites put into synchronous orbit above the equator — meaning they remain above a fixed point on the earth's surface. Such satellites must be put into an orbit 22,000 miles (35,400 kilometres) above the earth, while the maximum height of the shuttle's orbit will be about 500 miles (800 kilometres).

The space shuttle also will be able to retrieve satellites and bring them back to earth. Perhaps its most interesting function will be to launch an orbiting space telescope, service it yearly and bring it back to earth every five years for modifications. In this way the telescope can be kept in service to the end of this century.

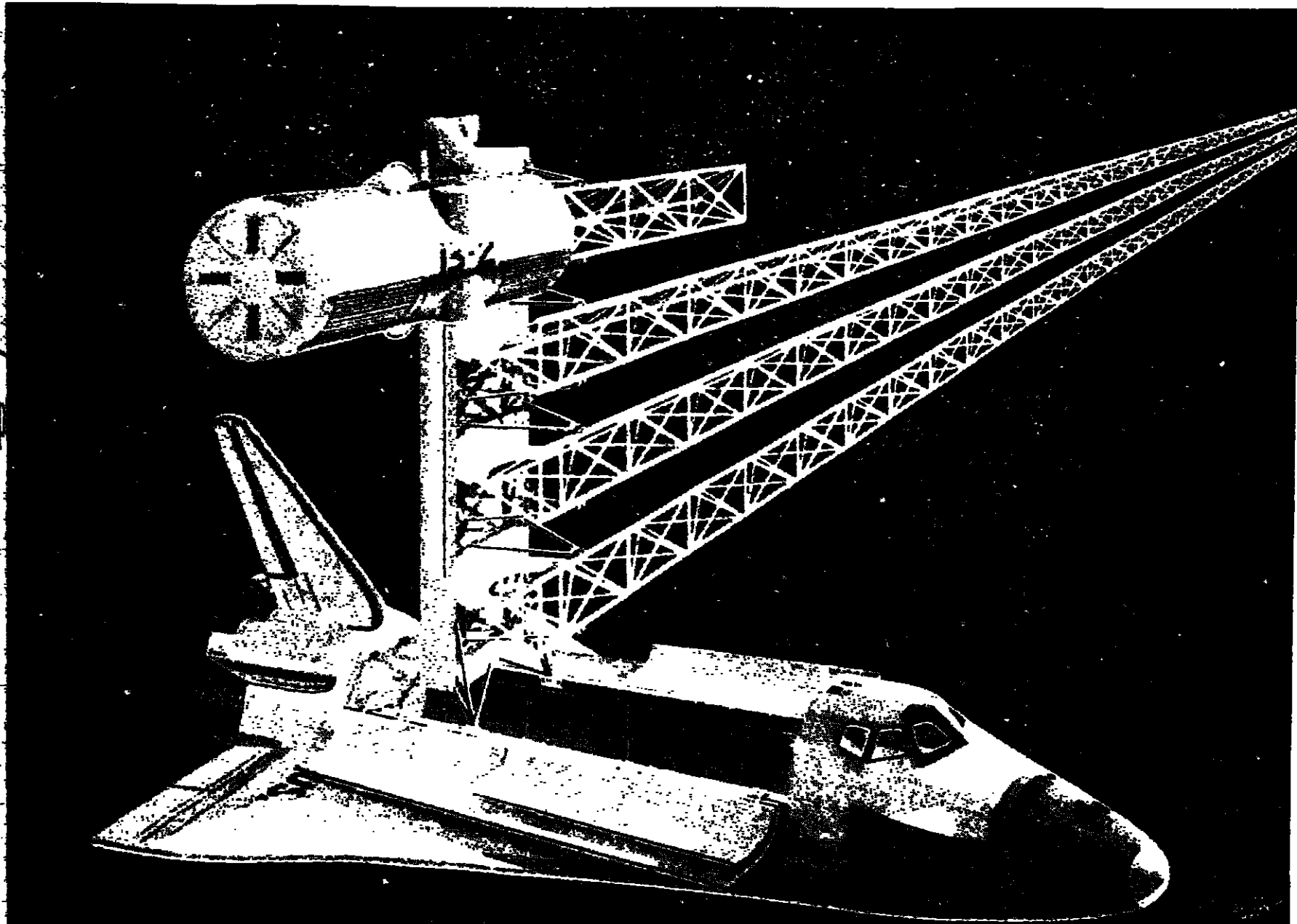
—U.S. ICA



Reflectors and solar blankets are installed on a vast solar power system structure in Earth orbit. At left, a crew member works on the outside of an orbital transfer vehicle. NASA and the U.S. department of energy NASA are studying the energy potential of the solar satellite power system.



Communications satellites such as these ComSat satellites will be among the payloads ferried into Earth orbit by the shuttle. A tiny shuttle orbiter appears in the background against Earth in this artwork released by Rockwell International.



the shuttle as a work base, a beam bender manufactures strong but very light weight triangular girders. Using aluminium or a graphite-resin composite, the automated forms the beam edges through a series of rollers, spot welding cross braces at regular intervals.

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ECONOMY

A new step in the North-South dialogue Part I

The oil 'revolution' at the end of 1973 was an historic juncture in international relations on both the economic and political levels.

Commentary on the Report of the Brandt Commission by Abdlatif Y. Al Hamad

It was the first time in modern history that a group of countries from the Third World were able to assume full control of one of the most important elements in the international economic system, i.e. oil. These countries regained their sovereignty over a major source of their national wealth and asserted themselves as a powerful party in the international economic system.

This role thus far had been exclusive to the major oil companies who saw themselves as the force that turns the wheels of the Western economy and who acted as an instrument through which the industrial countries continued their control of these vital resources, with little respect for the interests and needs of the oil producing nations.

The exploitation of these oil producers was a major factor that led to the change. The major oil companies used to decide production rates and prices according to the needs and interests of the major industrial countries, while the conservation of oil and the effects of such a policy on the oil-producing countries were matters of secondary importance. These companies saw the oil-producing lands simply as a rich source of supply for the energy requirements of the industrial world, ignoring their right to act in the interests of their own political and economic future.

The 1973 oil revolution is a unique historical event which gave the oil producing countries the right of deciding levels of production and prices on the basis of a fair balance between their national interests and international responsibilities. This event is probably one of the most dramatic developments of the century, equalled only by the national liberation movements which began in the late forties and became an international movement by the sixties. The seventies

was crowned by the oil revolution which in fact was a tangible expression of the economic liberation essential to achieving total political independence.

The industrial world suddenly found itself in an exceptional and unexpected situation of which had little previous indication. The political liberation of former colonies of the industrial countries had little impact on the growth and development of those emerging



Abdlatif Al Hamad

nations. As a matter of fact, in some cases, countries maintained a hold on the economies of their former colonies, whilst reducing their commitments to them. It is in this context that one recognises the impact of the oil-producing countries' action to control their vital resources.

The industrial countries succeeded in building their prosperity and the growth of their economies on cheap energy and secure oil supplies. However, they suddenly found themselves in a most difficult position requiring fast and delicate manoeuvring. The industrial sector, the basis of the prosperity of the industrial countries, relied heavily on imported oil at low prices and the assurance that the international oil companies were a source of secure supply.

These factors were sufficient to lead to the exploitation of oil with

complete disregard to the exhaustibility of this resource. This excessive reliance on oil in the industrial countries led to the neglect of other sources of energy such as coal and hydro-electricity. Perhaps the major negative aspect of the situation is that the industrial world has failed, since its shift to oil, to give sufficient consideration to developing alternative sources of energy, such as solar power, that may be vital to meet the ever-increasing demand for energy inherent in maintaining industrial progress.

The world as a result of the oil revolution faced a unique situation: military and politically powerful industrial countries needing an essential commodity for their continued growth, prosperity and strength, while that commodity is under the control of a group of developing countries that are relatively small and politically weak. This situation has a special significance if it is viewed as another manifestation of the political liberation of these countries and the development of the Third World countries as a whole.

The confrontation between the industrial countries and the oil-exporting countries in 1973 had a major impact in changing the traditional criteria both in the political and economic spheres. The major industrial countries found themselves forced to make a basic change in their relationship with the oil-exporting countries. A dialogue between the North and the South was needed in order to arrive at a new international economic order.

The dialogue failed at a first attempt basically because the North was not prepared to make real concessions in favour of the South, and because the South, in many cases, was demanding changes that exceeded what would have been politically acceptable to the North. There have recently been a number of attempts to revive the dialogue with the object of introducing a greater means of control over the international economic situation, to make the



transition from the existing order to the new order a smooth one, without the political or economic crises that threaten the very foundation of our international economic system.

This background explains the motives for the initiative taken by Robert McNamara, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, when he requested Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor of West Germany, to head an independent commission to revive efforts for a new dialogue. This was to aim at describing the dangerous condition of the world economy and to come up with recommendations that would help restructure the international situation by appealing directly to world public opinion.

Willy Brandt selected 17 international personalities to serve on the Commission, representing different political schools of thought from all round the world. Each

December 1977, in the presence of a very large number of senior officials of the West German Government and representatives of the world press. The Commission decided its terms of reference and mode of operation, number of sessions and other administrative arrangements. It also reviewed the financing of its operations, which was based on voluntary contributions by governments and various world organisations, with the understanding that all contributions would be untied and unconditional, in order to preserve the complete independence of the Commission in its deliberations and recommendations.

The Secretariat, which consisted of highly qualified economists, internationally known and academically respected and representing a number of nationalities and schools of thought, was set up in Geneva at the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Secretariat presented a number of working papers covering various subjects on the agenda of the Commission. The Commission held meetings in Germany, Switzerland, France, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Malaysia, Mali, Britain, India, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;

and made contacts with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in order to broaden the base of its consultations and deliberations. The Commission also heard a very large number of officials and thinkers from different parts of the world, who expressed their own points of view about the pressing problems of today.

The final Report of the Commission entitled: 'The North and South - A Programme for Survival', was officially delivered by its Chairman, Willy Brandt, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim in March 1980.

The Report reviewed the historical background of current international problems with special emphasis on the relationship between the developing countries in the South and the industrial countries in the North, highlighting problems of both an economic and a social nature. The Report came out with a number of recommendations aimed at reorganising international economic relations in the light of current world problems and attempting to avert the threat to socio-political world stability which would result from a confrontation between the industrial and the developing nations. We endeavour in the following paragraphs to highlight some of the most important aspects of this common effort, without attempting to cover all the discussion and analysis in the report which dealt with the whole

range of international problems. In his introduction to the Report, the Commission's Chairman Willy Brandt emphasises the gravity of the world situation, based on the urgent need for bold and effective solutions, on the fact that the peoples of the world form a closely knit single unit. He says: "It is precisely in this time of crisis that basic world issues must be faced and bold initiatives taken". He stresses, in particular, the problem of war and the impact of the arms race on world security and development, and calls for international summit to discuss reorganisation of the world order that would require decisive political decisions at the highest level.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Abdlatif Youssef Al-Hamad is a member of the Brandt Commission. He is also Director General of Kuwait Finance for Arab Economic Development established in 1961 for the purpose of assisting Arab countries developing their economies. He has represented Kuwait in various international and regional conferences and committees concerned with economic development and financing. Abdlatif Al-Hamad is also a member of number of academic and financial organisations and co-chairs of International Institute for Environment and Development. The above commentary appeared in a first issue of Dinar, Kuwait's business and financial review, published by Commercial Bank Kuwait.

Commissioner was selected in his own personal capacity independent of any political or other power.

The Commission's inaugural meeting was held in Bonn, in

Telecommunications Corporation The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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- The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision of the capacity expansion and updating of the Spade system for Baq'a Satellite Earth Station (on turnkey basis) in accordance with the tender documents.
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- The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 1400 hours, Nov. 7, 1981.
- The technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be submitted in separate volumes, four copies of each. Each copy shall be in closed envelope, sealed with red wax and clearly marked: original, first, second and third copy.
- All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent (5%) of tender price with the financial and management proposal (original copy).
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Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for the tender No. 43/81 - Material for Spun Prestressed Concrete Poles for South Rural Electrification Project. The material is mainly reinforcing steel.

This tender will be financed by the WORLD BANK, accordingly only contractors from the countries which are members in the WORLD BANK in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan are invited to participate in this tender. One set of tender documents for this tender can be collected from:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Tenders Section - Purchasing Dept.
5th Circle - Jabal Amman

at a non-refundable amount of JD 15 for one copy of the tender.

JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside Jordan by airmail against the payment of the due fees as shown above.

The last date for receiving offers on this tender will be at 12:00 noon of Saturday 17th October 1981 and to be submitted to the secretary of the tendering committee on the above address, offers should be accompanied with bid bonds equal to two per cent of the tender price.

SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministry of Education/The Execution Committee of the MOE 2 five projects announces its intention to sell the following:

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3.	Dumper	1	"	25	Generator 200 KVA	1	"
4.	Tranzmixer	1	Site Zarqa, Boys	26	Mobile Concrete pump	1	"
5.	Dumper "Scrap"	1	"	27	Tranzmixer 5m ³	2	"
6.	Concrete Mixer "Benford"	2	"	28	Lift for materials	1	"
7.	Lift for materials	1	"	29	Water pump	2	"
8.	Concrete Mixer	1	Site Irbid Girls	30	Poclain	1	"
9.	Steel Cutter "peddinghaus"	2	Site Husun	31	Vibrator	2	"
10.	Vibrator ABG	1	"	32	Soil compactor	1	"
11.	Compactor "Wacker"	1	"	33	Mobil Crane "Seiming"	1	Site Deir Alla
12.	Steel bending machine	1	"	34	Lift for materials	2	Site Deir Alla
13.	Joy compressor	1	"	35	Concrete Mixer benford	2	"
14.	Back loader JCB	1	"	36	Concrete mixer 320L	1	"
15.	Generator set 250 KVA	1	"	37	Generator 13 KVA	1	"
16.	Generator "Honda" 3.5 KVA	1	"	38	Generator Honda 3.5 KVA	1	"
17.	Batching Plant Elba	1	"	39	Dumper "Boncar"	2	"
18.	Hollow Block machine	1	"	40	Vibrator "wacker"	2	"
19.	Law Trailer	1	"	41	Vibrator	2	"
20.	Mercedes water tank 8m ³	1	"	42	Diesel pump	1	"
21.	Concrete Buckets	3	"	43	Compactor Robin	1	"
22.	Batching plant Elba	1	"	44	VW Mini Bus Model 1974	1	Ministry of Education Site

All these equipment machinery are under the temporary entrance situation and duty is unpaid, except the VW mini bus No. 114166 which have a private licence number plate.

Those who are interested in buying are requested to present their offers in a sealed envelope to: Projects Directorate, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman: Tel. No. 44244 (Jabal Amman, Third Circle), by 2 p.m. on Thursday, 17th September 1981.

Second:

Household Furniture: located at Irbid Education Directorate/Services Division where it can be inspected. Offers to be presented in a sealed envelope to the same division by 2:00 p.m. of Thursday 17th, September, 1981.

Office furniture located in Amman. Those interested in buying are requested to contact the Chief Clerk at Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education, Jabal Amman, Third Circle, Tel. 44244 for inspection and presentation of their offers in a sealed envelope by 2 p.m. of Thursday 17th September 1981.

Remarks:

- The cost of Newspaper announcement will be borne by the winning offers.
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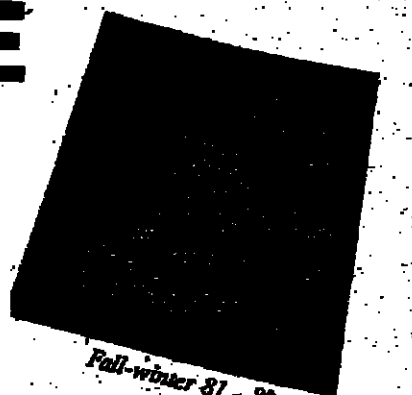
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Fall-winter 81 - 82

مكتبة الامم

PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

Table with columns: Team, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists teams like Albi, fhdar, Hussein, etc.

Last night result: Hussein 1 Orthodox 0

West Ham grab First Division leadership

LONDON, Sept. 5 (R) — West Ham grabbed the leadership of English First Division soccer...

equalised for Stoke. Francis created City's second for Kevin Reeves before taking the tally to three in the 87th minute.

Champions Aston Villa collected their first points of the season with a crushing 3-1 win at Tottenham...

Two other 'hat-trick' players enjoyed better fortunes. West Brom striker Cyrille Regis...

overwhelmed Stoke, who conceded a goal in their 10th game, with a vintage display from Francis.

Irish international Frank Stapleton scored his first goal for United following his one million sterling transfer from Arsenal...

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GOREN BRIDGE: vulnerable. North. South's bid of four spades is open to question.

Grand National Pairs probably the world's best pairs tournament. It is held in thousands of sessions throughout the year.

Springboks keep a clean record against provincial sides

AUCKLAND, Sept. 5 (R) — The South African Springboks overwhelmed New Zealand's biggest provincial rugby union today...

They led 14-0 at halftime and although Auckland rallied briefly in the second half with a try from flanker Kevin Ramsay...

Baseball roundup

Baseball roundup table with columns: League, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes American League and National League.

Rain halts World Athletics Cup

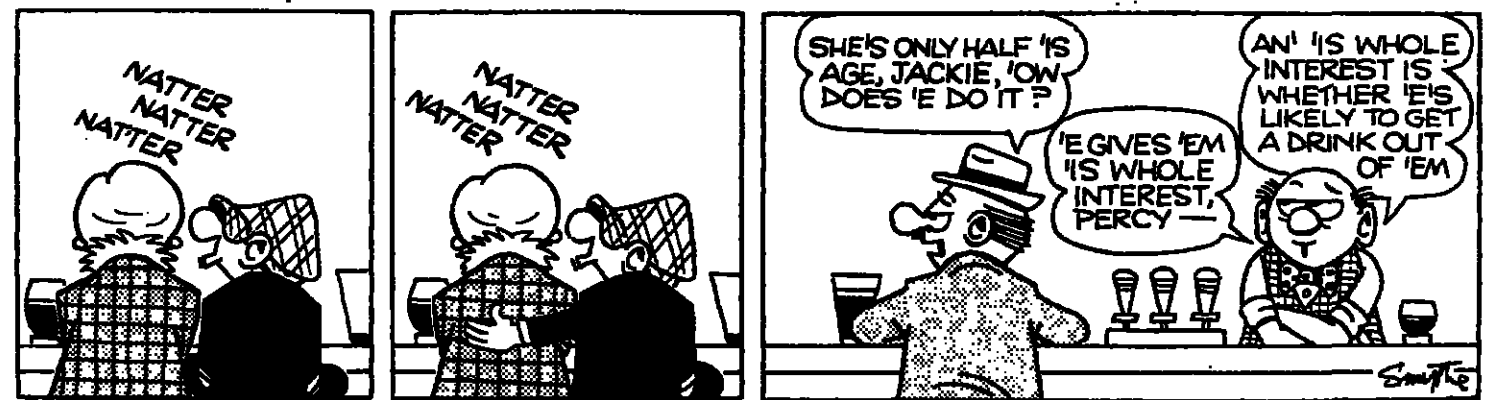
ROME, Sept. 5 (R) — Torrential rain briefly halted competition on the second day of the World Athletics Cup today with athletes huddled under umbrellas in Rome's Olympic Stadium arena.

Last night the 10,000 metres, won by East German Werner Schildhauer, also ended in drenching rain which lasted for about half an hour.

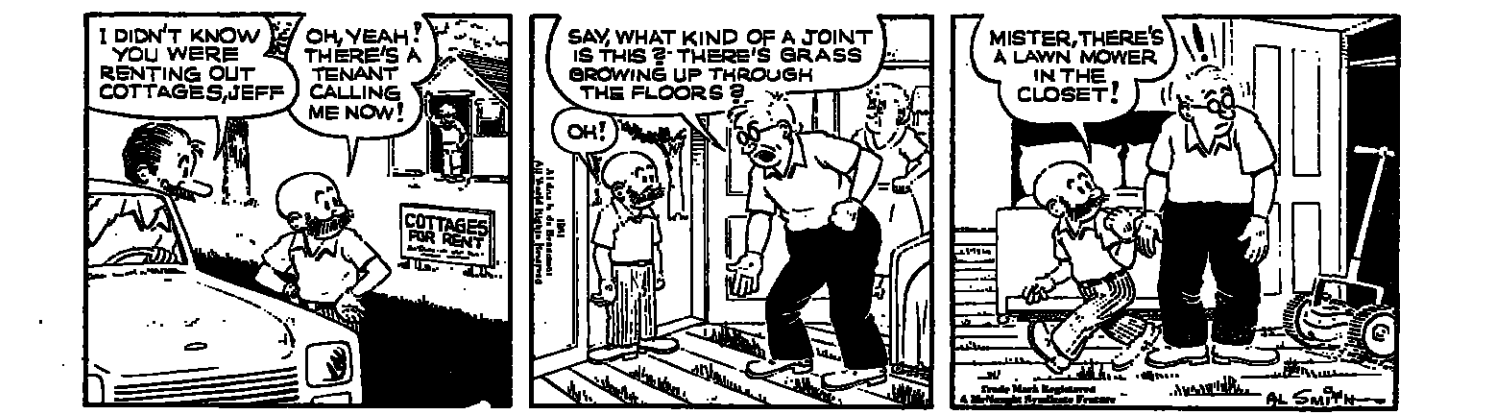
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. A cartoon illustration of a man and a woman in a park setting.

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YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1981. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to study the finest philosophy to which you subscribe...

THE Daily Crossword by Ruth N. Schultz. ACROSS 1 Adult man, 4 Collections, 8 Disabled, 13 Aramis activity, 14 Riding whip, 15 Speak from a soapbox, 16 Gardner, 17 Hayworth, 18 Of birth, 19 Pull a fast one, 22 Even-Steven, 23 Earl or duke, 24 "— Girls", 26 East-West treaty, 31 Spaghetti or macaroni, 35 Arab bigwig, 37 Top-drawer, 38 — Park, Colo., 39 Conflict, 40 Oatmeal bread, 41 Spare, 42 Green island, 43 Jotted down, 44 Lighting device, 46 Depot abbr., 48 Capital of Latvia, 50 Sexy, 55 Phrase indicating close competition, 60 English county, 61 Dobbins' lunch, 62 Ade flavor, 63 Knots, 64 Preminger, 65 Whitney and Wallach, 66 Special privilege, 67 College official, 68 Wind dir., 13 Part of an org., 20 Grass skirt dances, 21 Sverre, 25 Snoring sl., 27 Mexican sandwich, 28 Kind of camp, 29 Bancroft, 31 — mail, 32 Seiling, 33 Oliver's partner, 34 Camper's need, 36 Deface, 40 Bare one's teeth, 42 One of five Hemingway, 47 Crustacean, 48 Let up, 51 Leers at, 52 "Heads or —?", 53 Glass marble, 54 Letters, 55 Contraction, 56 Norse god, 57 — (support), 10 — Hari, 11 Lat. abbr., 58 Kind of code — boy!

WORLD

Solidarity bars state T.V., radio from congress as Pravda scowls

GDANSK, Sept. 5 (R) — Polish labour leader Lech Walesa opened the Solidarity free trade union's first national congress today to thunderous applause, vowing that the union was here to stay.

The mustachioed union leader also delivered a defiant jibe at the communist authorities over their refusal to give Solidarity some editorial control over radio and television coverage of the event. Solidarity responded by barring Polish state radio and T.V. transmissions from the congress hall. The 912 delegates assembled under the banners of Solidarity, which was born in the Lenin shipyard a few kilometres away last August, rose to their feet applauding and waving their hands in the victory salute.

"There is no going back from the road we have chosen," he told the crowd in the giant Olivia sports hall.

The congress has been divided into two parts to allow the union's programmes to be thoroughly worked out during the intervening break, Solidarity officials said.

The first part, which lasts until Monday, is chiefly devoted to procedural matters. The second, set for Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, will map out the union's strategy and elect its new leaders.

The build-up to the congress

was marred by a bitter dispute with the authorities over the question of media coverage and soured still further by communist leader Stanislaw Kania's claim that representatives of Soviet-bloc trade unions had not been invited to the event.

Solidarity denied this, saying invitations had been sent to trade union federations throughout the Eastern bloc.

The Polish news agency PAP said last night that the East German Labour Federation had received its invitation on Thursday, too late to respond. Its Bulgarian counterpart denied having been contacted.

Dozens of representatives of Western trade unions and organisations were attending today's event and the Polish government was represented by its trade unions minister, Stanislaw Ciosak, who was welcomed by Mr. Walesa.

Polish state radio said today it and television would provide coverage of the congress. So far it has based its accounts of the event on reports by PAP which has not been barred from the proceedings.

Self-management

One of the major items to be discussed by the congress is worker self-management which, if Solidarity gets its way, would mean another significant erosion of communist power in Poland.

Also on the agenda are changes in the union's charter, the only one of its kind in the Soviet bloc, to decide whether the movement will become more centralised or grant more autonomy to its 40 regional branches.

In response to an appeal by the union's leadership, print workers

in the northern city of Olszyn decided to suspend an 18-day-old strike today. But they said they would resume the shutdown if their demands were not met by the end of the congress. Polish radio said. The radio added that a printers' strike in the South Poland city of Rzeszow continued.

In Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda published an implicit appeal to the Polish government today to clamp down on radical elements in the free trade union Solidarity as the union's first national congress began.

Last night Soviet television showed tanks, planes and helicopters taking up position on the first day of exercises.

2 British troops shot in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — An off-duty British soldier was killed and another seriously wounded early today after two women lured them to a Belfast apartment where they were shot by several gunmen, authorities said.

Police said four or five gunmen

2nd Diana portrait attacked

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Vandals in this south coast city tossed bricks through a shop window at a painting that purports to show Princess Diana in the nude, the artist who painted it said today.

The painting, by local artist Alcorn Hender, 35, depicts the Princess of Wales sitting at a dressing table with her back turned but with her face visible in a mirror. The artist said it was "slightly

EEC ministers to talk on international issues

LONDON, Sept. 5 (R) — Foreign ministers of the 10 European Common Market countries met today near London for two days of private talks on world political issues, including South Africa, the Middle East and Afghanistan.

The chairman of the informal meeting at Brocklet Hall, a secluded 18th century mansion 40 kilometres north of London, was British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, current president of the European Economic Community (EEC) council of ministers.

Discreetly guarded by local police, the ministers were meeting to exchange views on a range of community and international topics but officials said no formal decisions were expected.

They said ministers would discuss the tension in South Africa,

following South Africa's incursion into Angola, and its effect on prospects for a United Nations independence settlement for Namibia (South West Africa).

They were also expected to discuss developments in the Middle East, where the EEC has been trying to promote a peace initiative alongside the stalled Camp David peace process.

French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson was due to report on his recent tour of several Middle Eastern countries, including Lebanon, where he met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

The attitude of the new French government, whose ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, was killed in Beirut yesterday, will be crucial to the future course of an EEC policy on the Middle East.

burst inside the apartment in the "respectable" district in the city's university area and gunned down the soldiers. They escaped with the women.

Meanwhile, police warned the public to be "on their guard" for car bomb blitz by the IRA's Provisional wing, which is trying to

drive the British from the province and unite it with the Irish Republic to the South.

In a statement based on intelligence reports, the Royal Ulster Constabulary urged extra vigilance and asked the public to obey the law banning the parking of unattended cars in restricted security zones.

Nine explosions during the last bomb blitz caused extensive damage in Belfast, Londonderry, Omagh, Lisburn, Portadown, Armagh and Newry a month ago today. Two weeks ago, car bombs injured 30 people in Belfast and the coastal port of Bangor.

At the Maze prison near Belfast, six guerrillas continued fasting after Matthew Devlin came off the hunger strike yesterday when his family requested medical aid for him as he neared death in his 52nd day without food.

In Britain, supporters of the fight against British rule in Northern Ireland planned demonstrations today to mark the fourth month since the death of Bobby Sands — the guerrilla who began the death fast March 1 and died May 5.

Vatican denies alleged KGB connection in papal shooting

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — The Holy See today officially brushed aside reports that the Vatican suspects Soviet KGB involvement in the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

"The Holy See has never made any declarations or advanced any hypotheses regarding any group or country as possible culprits in the attack on John Paul II," the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, a Vatican spokesman, said in a statement.

Rev. Pastore earlier told the

Associated Press that the Vatican has nobody engaged in intelligence work, let alone an intelligence service.

Reports by a British television network and newspapers cited Vatican "intelligence" sources as saying that the Soviet secret service may have encouraged the May 13 assassination attempt because of the Pope's backing of Poland's independent labour movement, solidarity.

A top Vatican prelate, who oversees papal security, also rejected the reports.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Top Spanish terrorist shot dead

BARCELONA, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Police said today they shot and killed Enrique Cerdan Calixto, one of Spain's most-wanted terrorists, in an early morning raid on his apartment-hideout in Barcelona. The 31-year-old gunman was slain in an exchange of gunfire with police that lasted for about one hour after he leapt from his apartment window to a nearby roof, police said. Cerdan was believed to be the head of GRAPO — Revolutionary anti-Fascist Group of the First of October. He escaped with three other GRAPO guerrillas from a prison in northwest Spain months ago while serving a 30-year sentence for slaying two policemen. All the other fugitives were caught or slain in shootouts, police said.

Soviet dissident back to labour camp

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (R) — Veteran Soviet dissident Anatoly Marchenko was sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp and five years internal exile yesterday on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, dissident sources said. Mr. Marchenko, who has already served a total of 15 years in labour camps and exile, went on trial two days ago in the city of Vladimir. TASS news agency said he had been accused of writing and distributing "anti-Soviet fabrications" aimed at undermining communist power. Mr. Marchenko wrote a book entitled "My Testimony" in the 1960s detailing his experiences in labour camps. It was hailed in the West as one of the most evocative descriptions of the camps since the Stalin era. The dissident sources said he had been sentenced to a strict regime labour camp, one of the toughest punishments in the Soviet system. They gave no other details.

U.S. airspace said to be hazardous

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (R) — The Canadian Air Traffic Controllers Association (CATCA) has said there were two near-collisions in U.S. air space last month. CATCA maintains that U.S. skies, controlled by substitute staff after the Reagan administration sacked striking controllers last month, are unsafe. Bill Robertson, president of CATCA, told reporters there were near-collisions — technically "losses of separation" — over Alaska on Aug. 14 and near the Canadian border in the Salt Lake City control zone on Aug. 18. But in neither case was evasive action required. In the first case, two aircraft came within 25 kilometres of each other because controllers at Anchorage, Alaska, failed to ensure adequate distance between them, he said. In the second case, two Canadian aircraft came within 100 kilometres of each other, against a safe minimum of 160 kilometres, when Salt Lake City staff failed to notify controllers in Regina, Saskatchewan, that an Air Canada flight from Chicago to Calgary was crossing the border, he said.

Nixon sells house to Syria

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Former U.S. president Richard Nixon has sold his townhouse to the Syrian government as a residence for its ambassador to the United Nations, the Daily News newspaper reported today. The Syrians reportedly paid \$2.6 million in cash. Mr. Nixon paid \$750,000 for it when it moved in two years ago. Dia-Allah El-Fatall, Syria's ambassador, is expected to move into the townhouse next week following a security check of the premises by his government.

Ugandan civilian deaths reach 1,000

ARUA, Uganda, Sept. 5 (R) — At least 1,000 civilians have been killed in this area of northwestern Uganda in fighting during the last 10 weeks between government forces and anti-government guerrillas, missionaries say. The insurgents, who are opposed to President Milton Obote's government, have killed at least 23 soldiers during the two-week attempt to dislodge them, police say. The missionaries and residents of Arua say the loosely organized guerrilla force is estimated to contain about 500 men. Among them are remnants of the army of former president Idi Amin who was overthrown in 1979. The area has been controlled by guerrillas since June 18 when the local government garrison mutinied for lack of pay, food, and clothing.

Steps to reduce pollution threat to Taj Mahal taken

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (A.P.) — Authorities so far have spent 100 million rupees (\$12 million) to protect the Taj Mahal from acidic effluents to be released by India's largest oil refinery nearing completion in the vicinity, a top official has reported.

The 2.2-billion-rupee (\$245-million) Mathura refinery, located 40 kilometres upwind of the Taj, has been described by environmentalists as the gravest pollution threat to India's monument to love.

The 17th-century marble mausoleum reportedly has already lost much of its pearly sheen because of high concentrations of sulphur dioxide from nearly 300 foundries around

it. Indian Oil Corporation chairman C.G. Das Gupta said the six-million-ton refinery, scheduled to begin operation next November, will use only low-content sulphur fuel oil. Refinery smokestacks have been doubled to a height of 88 metres to regulate emissions, he reported.

Three observation towers located downwind will monitor the level of sulphur dioxide pollution. Mr. Gupta said, voicing hope that "in view of strict anti-pollution measures the refinery will pose no danger to the Taj."

Conservationists fear that the refinery effluents would dislodge and corrode the brilliant white Taj marble, causing it to flake.

Who's Who in the DPL shooting gallery

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (R) — France's ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare is the first ambassador or head of mission to be assassinated in the course of duty anywhere in the world for over two years. The last was Hugo Wey, the Swiss charge d'affaires in El Salvador, who was shot while trying to evade kidnappers on May 30, 1979.

Sweden's Count Bernadotte, the United Nations mediator in strife-torn Jerusalem, was assassinated by Jewish extremists in 1948 and British High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney died in an ambush by communist guerrillas in 1951 during the Malaya emergency.

The following is an unofficial list of ambassadors and heads of missions assassinated since 1968:

Aug. 28, 1968 — John Gordon Main, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, killed in ambush in the centre of Guatemala City.

April 6, 1970 — Count Karl von Spreti, West German ambassador to Guatemala, found murdered after being held to ransom for a week.

April 7, 1971 — Vladimir Rolovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, shot dead in his Stockholm office by Croatian separatists.

Sept. 17, 1971 — Germain Mba, Gabon's ambassador to Japan, killed at his Libreville home by unknown men.

March 2, 1973 — Cleo Noel, the newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to Sudan, his deputy, Curtis Moore, and the Belgian charge d'affaires, Guy Eid, executed by Black September Palestinian commandos in Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum after being held as hostages.

Aug. 19, 1974 — Rodger Davies, U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, shot and killed at the embassy in Nicosia during an anti-American demonstration.

Oct. 22, 1975 — Danis Tunaliqil, Turkish ambassador to Austria, shot dead by three men at his embassy in Vienna.

Oct. 24, 1975 — Ismael Erez, Turkish ambassador to France, shot dead by gunmen on a crowded bridge in Paris.

May 11, 1976 — Joaquin Zenteno Anaya, Bolivian ambassador to France, shot dead in Paris.

June 7, 1976 — Carlos Abdala, Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay, shot in a street in Asuncion. He died the following day.

June 16, 1976 — U.S. ambassador to Lebanon Francis Meloy and economic counsellor Robert Waring found murdered in Beirut.

July 21, 1976 — Christopher Ewart-Biggs, British ambassador to Ireland, died when a guerrilla land mine exploded under his car on a south Dublin country road.

June 9, 1977 — Karim Taha, Turkish ambassador to the Vatican, shot by a young gunman in a Rome street.

July 3, 1977 — Delorme Mehu, the Haitian ambassador to Brazil, shot dead by two gunmen in Salvador, northeastern Brazil.

Feb. 14, 1979 — Adolph Dubs, the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, shot dead in Kabul by four right-wing gunmen.

March 22, 1979 — Sir Richard Sykes, British ambassador to the Netherlands, shot outside his residence in the Hague.

May 30, 1979 — Hugo Wey, Swiss ambassador to El Salvador, shot trying to evade kidnappers in San Salvador.

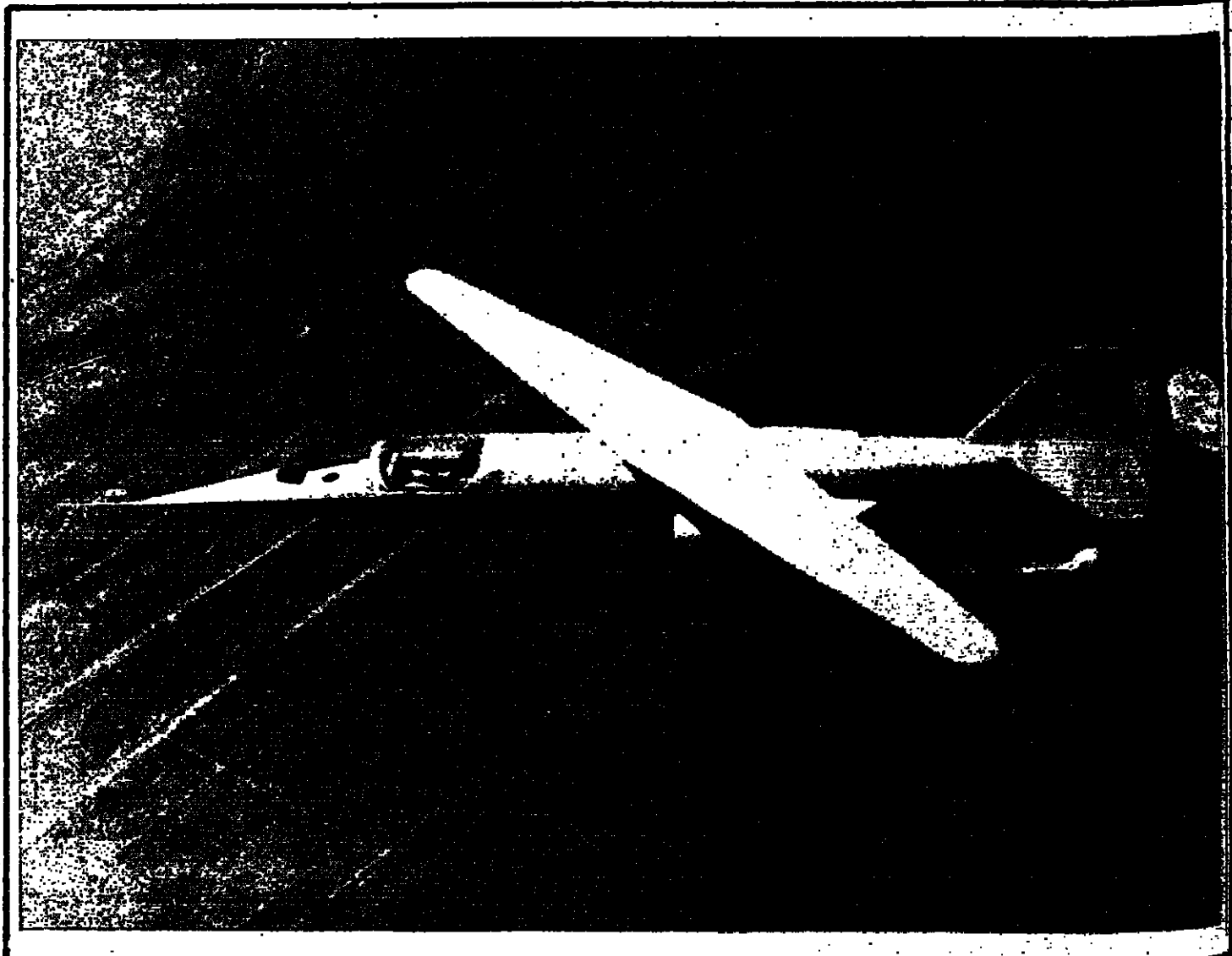
Memorial for Vietnam Vets



Maya Ting Lin displays her winning design for a memorial to U.S. veterans who served in Vietnam at a press conference in Washington. The design by the 21-year-old architectural student from Yale University was chosen from among 1,420 entries in a nationwide competition.

To be built on the Mall in the nation's capital, the memorial features a pair of 60-metre-long black granite walls, set to form two sides of an oblique triangle sloping into the ground. On the walls will be carved the names of the 57,692 Americans killed in Vietnam from 1963 to 1973.

NASA displays economical wings



An AD-1 aircraft pivots its wing in a scissor-like fashion during a test flight at Edwards, California. Researchers check the wing's performance at different angles of rotation. At take-off it is in the conventional position for necessary lift; then it is pivoted to reduce drag.

The maximum pivot angle is 60 degrees. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineers foresee application of the pivot wing to future supersonic aircraft increasing fuel economy by at least 20 per cent.

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